

1. Improve the condition of the ranges used by the wild horses;

2. Increase the population and improve the habitat of deer, antelope and other species of wildlife living on those public lands;

3. Allow an increased use of the public lands and the development of native flora and vegetation;

4. Improve conditions for hunting and other outdoor sports;

5. Reduce the amount of money required to shelter, feed and prepare wild horses for adoption; and

6. Reduce the risk of deaths of wild horses because of freezing, starvation and drought: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, Jointly,* That the Nevada Legislature urges Congress to amend the provisions of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the necessary regulations and procedures whereby horses and burros in excess of the appropriate management levels are gathered in a timely fashion, and unadoptable horses and burros are made available for sale at open market; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Nevada Legislature urges Congress to include provisions in the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act directing that the proceeds of sales of unadoptable horses and burros be granted to the state director of the federal land management agency responsible for the horses and burros which were gathered off public lands, prior to sale, and that these proceeds be used to augment wild horse and burro management programs in the state; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the establishment of the appropriate management levels should be based on sound scientific and locally-collected resource information that incorporates and fully acknowledges other existing multiple uses of the land, such as the needs of other wildlife and livestock living on the land; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the establishment of the appropriate management levels should be concluded by the end of the federal fiscal year 2002, and maintained thereafter, irrespective of the outlet capacity of the federal horse adoption programs; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Vice President of the United States as the presiding officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation and each legislator of the other 49 states; and be it further

*Resolved,* That this resolution becomes effective upon passage and approval.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES SUBMITTED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of July 1, 1999, the following reports of committees were submitted on July 8, 1999:

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 712: A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for highway-rail grade crossing safety through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps (Rept. No. 106-104).

By Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 1072: A bill to make certain technical and other corrections relating to the Centen-

nial of Flight Commemoration Act (36 U.S.C. 143 note; 112 Stat. 3486 et seq.) (Rept. No. 106-105).

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. MCCAIN, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 296: A bill to provide for continuation of the Federal research investment in a fiscally sustainable way, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 106-106).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1345. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOND:

S. 1346. A bill to ensure the independence and nonpartisan operation of the Office of Advocacy of the Small Business Administration; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BROWNBACK:

S. 1347. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income capital gain from the disposition of certain urban property, Indian reservation property, or farm property which has been held for more than 5 years; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWNBACK (for himself, Mr. KYL, Mr. HAGEL, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. ENZI, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. HELMS, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 1348. A bill to require Congress and the President to fulfill their Constitutional duty to take personal responsibility for Federal laws; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS:

S. 1349. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct special resource studies to determine the national significance of specific sites as well as the suitability and feasibility of their inclusion as units of the National Park System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI):

S. 1350. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the availability of medical savings accounts; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. HARKIN):

S. 1351. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend and modify the credit for electricity produced from renewable resources; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COVERDELL (for himself, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. CLELAND, and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S.J. Res. 29. A joint resolution to grant the consent of Congress to the boundary change between Georgia and South Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. REID (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE):

S. Res. 137. A resolution to congratulate the United States Women's Soccer Team on winning the 1999 Women's World Cup Championship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. KERRY, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. KOHL, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. 1345. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain interstate conduct relating to exotic animals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CAPTIVE EXOTIC ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1999

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Captive Exotic Animal Protection Act, which would prohibit the barbaric and unsporting practice of "canned hunts," or caged kills. I am pleased to be joined by my cosponsors Senators BOXER, DURBIN, FEINGOLD, FEINSTEIN, KENNEDY, KERRY, KOHL, MOYNIHAN, MURRAY, SCHUMER, and TORRICELLI.

A typical canned hunt operation collects surplus animals from wild animal parks, circuses, and even petting zoos, and then sells the right to brutally kill these animals to so-called "hunters." In reality, no hunting, tracking or shooting skills are required. For a price, any "hunter" is guaranteed a kill of the exotic animal of his choice—one located by a guide and blocked from escape. A wild boar "kill" may sell for \$250, a pygmy goat for \$400, while a rare Arabian Ibex may fetch up to \$5000. The actual "hunt" of these tame animals occurs within a fenced enclosure, leaving the animal virtually no chance for escape. Fed and cared for by humans, these animals often have lost their instinctual impulse to flee from the so-called hunters who "stalk" them.

The actual killing methods employed by these hunters only compound the cruelty of slaughtering these often trusting animals. In order to preserve the animal as a "trophy," hunters will fire multiple shots into non-vital organs, condemning the animal to a slow and painful death.

Canned hunts are condemned by pro-animal and pro-hunting groups alike for being cruel and unethical. Many real hunters believe that canned hunts are unethical and make a mockery of their sport. For example, the Boone and Crockett Club, a hunting organization founded by Teddy Roosevelt, has called canned hunts "unfair" and "un-sportsmanlike." Bill Burton, the